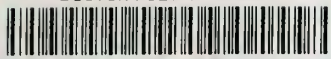


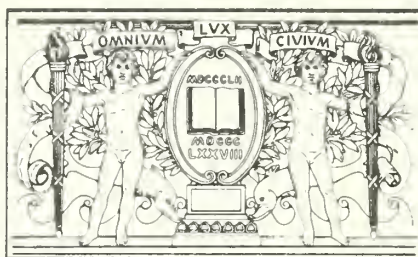
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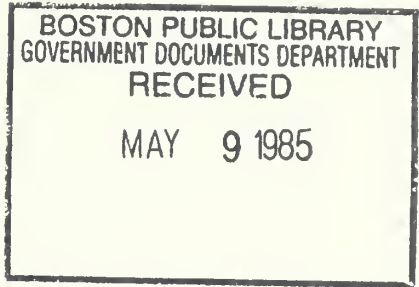
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GREATER BOSTON'S CHANGING POPULATION







GREATER BOSTON'S CHANGING POPULATION

Demographic Changes Between 1960 and 1980

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GREATER BOSTON'S CHANGING POPULATION
Demographic Changes Between 1960 and 1980

Prepared by:
Jean Price
(August, 1983)

United Community Planning Corporation (UCPC) is a private, volunteer-led, non-profit human services planning and research organization, whose history of accomplishments in the Boston area dates back to 1920.

UCPC works to improve human services in Greater Boston by determining unmet needs, recommending how best to meet them, and demonstrating how to implement the recommendations.

The production of this report was supported in part by a grant from the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston, Inc.

GREATER BOSTON'S CHANGING POPULATION

Demographic Changes Between 1960 and 1980

i.

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SUMMARY

Some of the more significant characteristics and changes for the Greater Boston Area noted in this report are:

- . The 92 cities and towns of the Greater Boston Area account for almost half of Massachusetts' population.
- . Population increases between 1960 and 1980, in general, were greater during the 1960's than during the decade of the 1970's.
- . Boston is losing population, the inner suburbs is maintaining its population, and the outer suburbs is growing in its population. Individuals and families seem to be moving away from the central City of Boston and the inner suburbs to the more residential and less industrialized areas of the outer suburbs.
- . The towns which experienced the greatest actual growth in numbers between 1970 and 1980 were Acton, Duxbury, Marshfield, Pembroke, and Stoughton.
- . Population decline for the Greater Boston Area and its subregions has occurred most radically for children 0-14 years old.
- . Although the number of individuals of marrying age has increased in the Greater Boston Area, fewer people are getting married; the proportion of single adults is increasing.
- . The number of divorced persons has increased in all three subregions.
- . The majority of blacks and other racial minority groups in the Greater Boston Area reside in the City of Boston; the move of blacks out of Boston and into the suburbs has been slight.
- . The greatest number of Spanish Origin persons in the Greater Boston Area reside in Boston.
- . The non-family household is on the rise in all subregions of the Greater Boston Area. Many of the individuals residing in this type of household are single or divorced adults living alone or living with other non-related individuals.
- . An increased demand for housing has resulted because of a shrinkage in the number of persons living in each household as well as an increase in the number of single persons with more of these individuals living alone.



I. INTRODUCTION

United Community Planning Corporation has a goal of improving the quality and scope of information available to community decisionmakers, particularly the providers of human services. Included within this goal is the activity of processing and analyzing statistical data from the U.S. Census.

The 1980 U.S. Census is one of the most valuable planning and research data sources available to human service providers. The proper analysis and use of these data enables human service agencies to examine the characteristics of the city, town, or neighborhood they serve, assess and document the community's needs, and plan, develop and evaluate programs based on this information.

This report examines the population and household changes in the Greater Boston Area between 1960 and 1980, offers some explanations for these changes, and suggests certain policy considerations, which may be worthy of further examination.

The Greater Boston Area consists of three smaller regions, or subregions -- the City of Boston, the inner suburbs, and the outer suburbs. For purposes of this report, the Greater Boston Area is made up of the City of Boston and 91 cities and towns around Boston. The inner suburbs is composed of 37 cities and towns contiguous to the City of Boston and located within Route 128. The outer suburbs consists of the remaining 54 cities and towns outside of Route 128. Table 1 lists the cities and towns that comprise the Greater Boston Area (See Map 1 on page 4 for a map of this area.)



TABLE 1:
THE GREATER BOSTON AREA

<u>BOSTON</u>	<u>INNER SUBURBS</u>	<u>OUTER SUBURBS</u>
	Arlington	Abington
	Belmont	Acton
	Braintree	Ashland
	Brookline	Bedford
	Burlington	Bellingham
	Cambridge	Beverly
	Canton	Boxborough
	Chelsea	Boxford
	Dedham	Carlisle
	Everett	Cohasset
	Lexington	Concord
	Lynn	Danvers
	Lynnfield	Dover
	Malden	Duxbury
	Marblehead	Foxborough
	Medford	Framingham
	Melrose	Franklin
	Milton	Hamilton
	Nahant	Hanover
	Needham	Hanson
	Newton	Hingham
	Peabody	Holbrook
	Quincy	Holliston
	Randolph	Hull
	Revere	Kingston
	Salem	Lincoln
	Saugus	Manchester
	Somerville	Marshfield
	Stoneham	Medfield
	Swampscott	Medway
	Wakefield	Middleton
	Waltham	Millis
	Watertown	Natick
	Westwood	Norfolk
	Winchester	North Reading
	Winthrop	Norwell
	Woburn	Norwood
		Pembroke
		Reading
		Rockland
		Scituate
		Sharon
		Sherborn
		Stoughton
		Sudbury
		Topsfield
		Walpole
		Wayland
		Wellesley
		Wenham
		Weston
		Weymouth
		Wilmington
		Wrentham





GREATER BOSTON AREA

- Boston
- Inner Suburbs
- Outer Suburbs



II. GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A State Overview, 1960 - 1980

The population of Massachusetts increased by 11% between 1960 and 1980. This growth in population was by no means steady; 10% occurred between 1960 and 1970, while only 1% happened between 1970 and 1980.

The beginning of this twenty-year span, the decade of the 1960's, was a time of general economic prosperity for Massachusetts. Technology in industries and in the health field developed quickly. Massachusetts was one of the top industrial states in the Northeast and its population paralleled the growth and demand of technology.

The decade of the 1960's also marked the end of the "baby boom" era. The baby boom continued through the beginning of the decade of the 1960's.

Unlike the 1960's, the 1970's was a time characterized by economic recessions, high inflation, and increased unemployment. Declining birth rates were experienced along with a migration of population from Massachusetts to other parts of the country. The result was a growth rate in population of only 1% for Massachusetts.

Table 2 presents the population figures for Massachusetts and the Greater Boston Area from 1960 to 1980.

TABLE 2: TOTAL POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS AND THE GREATER BOSTON AREA, 1960 - 1980

AREA	1960	% CHANGE '60-'70	1970	% CHANGE '70-'80	1980
MASSACHUSETTS	5,148,578	+11%	5,689,170	+ 1%	5,737,037
GREATER BOSTON AREA	2,688,083	+ 8%	2,899,101	- 5%	2,763,357
BOSTON	697,197	- 8%	641,071	-12%	562,994
INNER SUBURBS	1,412,475	+ 5%	1,489,401	- 6%	1,397,093
OUTER SUBURBS	578,411	+33%	768,629	+ 5%	803,270

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1960 - 1980.

The Greater Boston Area

The Greater Boston Area consists of 92 cities and towns and accounts for almost half (48%) of the state's population. Between 1960 and 1980 this area experienced a growth in population of 3% (+75,274). This population increase however, did not occur gradually between 1960 and 1980. There was a gain in population of 8% (+211,018) in the 1960's and a loss of population of 5% (-135,744) in the 1970's.

Map 2 on page 8, reflects the population gains and losses for the Greater Boston Area. This map shows the changes in population between 1970 and 1980 for the individual cities and towns of the Greater Boston Area.

The City of Boston

Boston is the largest city in the Greater Boston Area. In fact, more people live in Boston than in any other single community in the state. Almost 10% of Massachusetts' total population lives in this old industrial complex. According to the 1980 Census, 562,994 people resided in Boston on April 1, 1980.

Since 1960 Boston has experienced a decline in its population. The city lost almost one-fifth of its population between 1960 and 1980. Between 1960 and 1970 the City of Boston lost 8% (-56,126) of its population. And, between 1970 and 1980 Boston lost an additional 12% (-78,077) of its people.

It is impossible to guess or infer from census data presented here why the decline in population is occurring. The national and local media have attempted to explain the decline by pointing to the move of industry and business to the inner and outer suburbs, to white flight away from the city due to the desegregation order of Boston Public Schools, as well as to myriad other reasons.

The Inner Suburbs

The inner suburbs is larger than Boston in land size, but smaller than the outer suburbs. During the past two decades this subregion has experienced increased growth in its industrial development. Some of the technological industries of Boston have either moved to this area or built additional facilities along Route 128. In addition, hundreds of new businesses resulting from technological innovations have sprung up in this area, adding to its growth. This technological growth has caused Route 128 to be referred to nationally as America's Technology Highway. This area has been compared to an area of Southern California known as Silicon Valley, which is also noted for technical innovations and the new industries that result from new technology.



But while industry was moving to this subregion of the Greater Boston Area population losses were occurring. The inner suburbs showed a slight loss of 1% (-15,382) in population between 1960 and 1980. The 5% (+76,926) growth in population of the 1960's was offset by the 6% (-92,308) loss in population in the 1970's.

There were only eight of the 37 towns in the inner suburbs which showed any increase in population during the decade of the 1970's. The greatest gain in population was in the town of Burlington, located in the heart of the technology area along Route 128. Burlington showed a 7% increase in its population between 1970 and 1980.

The Outer Suburbs

The outer suburbs, in general, is more residential and less industrialized than the inner suburbs.

The outer suburb towns experienced substantial population growth. This subregion increased its population by 39% between 1960 and 1980 (+224,859). Most of that increase, 33% (+190,218), occurred during the decade of the 1960's. Growth slowed during the 1970's. However, the 5% (+34,641) growth in population during this last decade came about by an increase in population in almost every outer suburb town. In fact, during the 1970's, 43 of 54 towns in this subregion increased in population size.

The towns which grew the greatest in population between 1970 and 1980 were the towns of Boxborough, Boxford, Duxbury, Hanson, Kingston, Marshfield, Millis, Norfolk, Pembroke, and Sherborn. All of these towns are found in the outer suburbs and each one of them increased their populations by more than 20%.

The towns which experienced the greatest actual growth in numbers between 1970 and 1980 were Marshfield (+5,693), Duxbury (+4,171), Stoughton (+3,251), Acton (+2,774), and Pembroke (+2,294). The gain in population for these five towns alone accounted for 52% of the total gain in population in the outer suburbs between 1970 and 1980.

The population of the Greater Boston Area is shifting, with movement away from the City of Boston and the inner suburbs to the more residential areas of the outer suburbs. Part of this is due to the movement of some of the technological industries from Boston to communities along Route 128. This has enabled individuals employed in these industries to move further away from Boston and the inner suburbs. The outer suburbs, being larger and less densely populated than either Boston or the inner suburbs, has room for the growth of population and housing. Greater increases can occur simply because of the space available in this subregion.

III. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Reams of paper have been written on the societal changes wrought by the baby boom generation -- that great number of individuals born between 1946 and 1963. As this population has grown older, it has changed the political, educational, and social environments of this country. The implications for human service providers have been enormous. The past demands for educational facilities and personnel will shift to demands for housing, leisure activities and health services, etc., for a more educated, mobile and culturally diverse older adult and elderly population.

Chart A, on page 10, shows the age pyramids for the Greater Boston Area. This chart breaks down children into two age categories, adults into five age categories, and the elderly into one age category.

The baby boom generation began to enter adulthood between 1960 and 1980 and is in fact responsible for the major increases in the adult age population.

Chart A shows that the Greater Boston Area's population is decidedly older. It is evident that the area has suffered from low birthrates. The population between the ages of 0 to 14 years has decreased in number, while most of the adult age groups have increased. This occurrence, which has been cited as a national trend, has been blamed on the baby boom generation and its tendency toward marrying later and having smaller families.

In 1960 children comprised a large part of the population of the Greater Boston Area -- 28%. One out of every four persons in the area in 1960 was under the age of 14. In 1980, 19% of the population was age 14 years and younger, or fewer than one out of every five persons.

In examining the three subregions, our data show that there is a high percentage of children in the suburbs, especially the outer suburbs. This occurrence could be the result of the availability of new housing stock and the national trend of the past decades of families moving to the suburbs.

The elderly population, individuals 65 years and over, showed a 19% increase from 1960 to 1980. All of this increase, however, has been due to the population growth of the elderly in the suburbs. Boston's elderly decreased while the population 65 years and over in the inner and outer suburbs increased during the past twenty years.

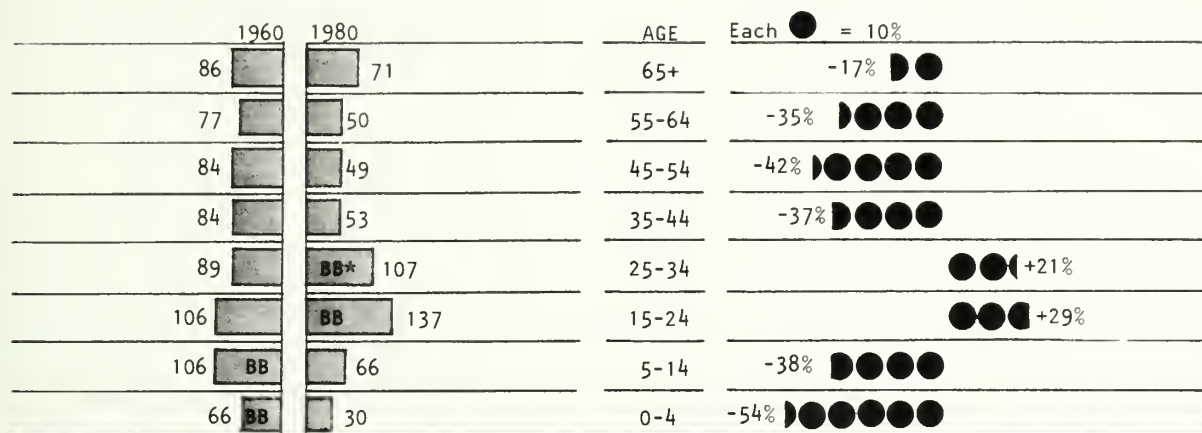


POPULATION BY AGE, 1960 - 1980

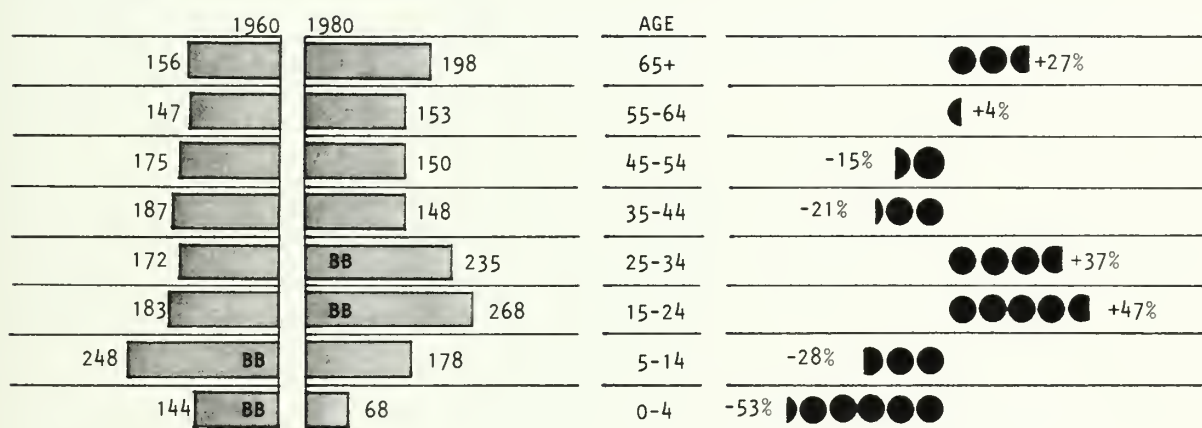
POPULATION TOTALS, Numbers In Thousands

PERCENT CHANGE, 1960 - 1980

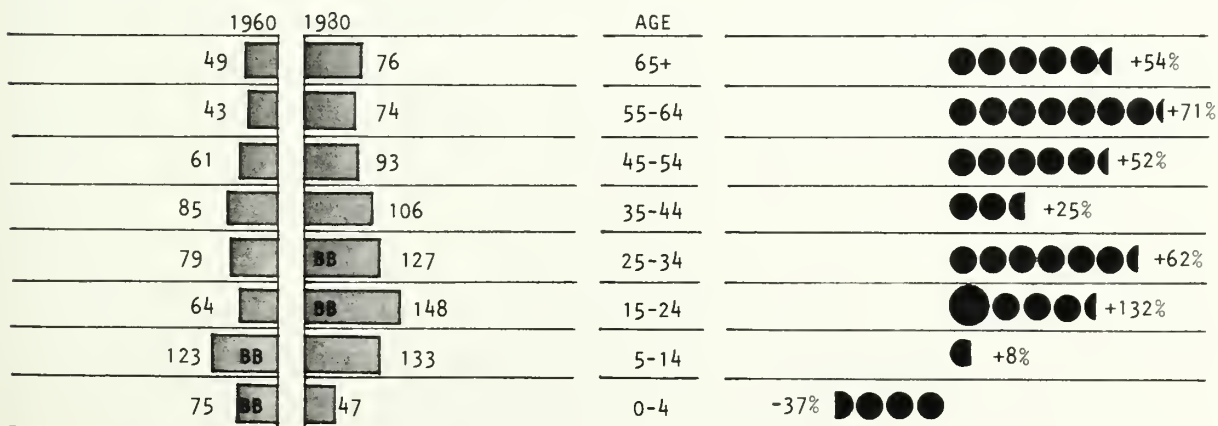
BOSTON



INNER SUBURBS



OUTER SUBURBS



*BB = Baby Boom population. In 1960 the Baby Boom population was aged 0-14. In 1980, they were 17-35 year olds.

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1960 & 1980.



The City of Boston

As noted earlier, Boston lost one-fifth of its population between 1960 and 1980. More than half of this loss was in the category of children aged 0 to 14 years. In 1960, the baby boom children made up 25% of the city's total population. In 1980 children 0 to 14 years comprised 17% of the city's population.

In 1980 the baby boom children were young adults, individuals 17 to 34 years of age. All adult age groups in the city, except the 15 to 34 year olds, lost population during these 20 years. The 15 to 34 year olds, the age group which included the baby boom generation, increased in population by 25% between 1960 and 1980. All other adult age group categories decreased in population by more than 30%.

Boston's elderly population decreased by 17% between 1960 and 1980. Much of this decrease was due to the loss of elderly males in Boston. Males, 65 years and over decreased by 30% between 1960 and 1980 while elderly females decreased by 7%. This occurrence also reflects a nationwide trend of women outliving men.

It is interesting to note that of the 12,716 black persons aged 65 years and over in Massachusetts, 56% (7,089) live in Boston.

The Inner Suburbs

The inner suburbs population losses occurred primarily in the category of children. Sixty-nine percent of the population loss in the inner suburbs between 1960 and 1980 was due to a decrease in children 0 to 14 years old.

The adult age groups of the inner suburbs show a mix of population increases and decreases. Young adults, individuals 15 to 34 years old, increased in population between 1960 and 1980 by 42%. Older adults, 35 to 44 years old, decreased by 21%, individuals 45 to 54 years old decreased by 15% while individuals 55 to 64 years and older increased by 16% in population.

The elderly population was the only age group, aside from the baby boom generation age group, to increase in population between 1960 and 1980. Individuals 65 years and over in the inner suburbs increased by 27%.

The Outer Suburbs

The growth pattern for the outer suburbs, although reflecting the changes in age composition due to the baby boom population and declining birth rates, shows significant differences from both the City of Boston and the inner suburbs.

The outer suburbs experienced a growth in population. This subregion increased its population by 39% between 1960 and 1980.

The outer suburbs experienced a loss of children 0 to 14 years old during these two decades, but not to the same extent as Boston and the inner suburbs. In fact, in 1980 there was a higher percentage of children in the outer suburbs than there was in either Boston or the inner suburbs. Almost one-quarter (23%) of the population in the outer suburbs were children ages 0 to 14 years, compared to 17% in Boston and 18% in the inner suburbs.

Between 1960 and 1980 all adult age groups increased in population. The young adults, individuals 15 to 34 years old, grew by 93% during those 20 years. The other adult age groups also increased in population. In fact, the pre-retirement age group, individuals 55 to 64 years of age, increased by 71%, the largest increase for any age group aside from the baby boom age categories.

IV. MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of individuals for 1970 and 1980 are not comparable to 1960 data because of differing category breakdowns. Therefore, marital status for individuals in 1980 will be compared only to the marital status for individuals in 1970. Table 3 on page 14 shows marital status for the Greater Boston Area, the City of Boston, the inner suburbs and the outer suburbs for 1970 and 1980. Note that the marital status of individuals in 1970 was taken for persons aged 14 and over. In 1980 marital status was taken for those individuals 15 years of age and over.

Although the number of individuals of marrying age has increased in the Greater Boston Area, fewer people married between 1970 and 1980. The outer suburbs was the only subregion to experience a gain in the number of married individuals.

The number of divorced individuals in the Greater Boston Area almost doubled during the 10-year span between 1970 and 1980. The divorced population increased in all three subregions. However, the fact that fewer people are getting married has an effect on the divorce rate since a decline in the number of persons getting married tends to make any increase in the divorce rate more noticeable.

Chart B on page 16 also represents the changes in marital status between 1970 and 1980 for the Greater Boston Area, the City of Boston, and the inner and outer suburbs.

The City of Boston

Between 1970 and 1980 the single adult population of Boston increased by 12%, while simultaneously married individuals decreased by 27%. Divorced individuals in Boston in 1970 accounted for 4% of the population aged 14 and over. In 1980 divorced individuals accounted for 6% of the population 15 years and over. This was a 55% increase during the 10 years. The proportion of separated individuals remained relatively stable. The number of widowed individuals decreased slightly between 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 3: MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA, 1970 - 1980*

MARITAL STATUS	GREATER BOSTON AREA		BOSTON		INNER SUBURBS		OUTER SUBURBS	
	1970**	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970**	1980
SINGLE	680,278 (32%)	798,605 (36%)	197,069 (40%)	220,631 (47%)	344,450 (30%)	395,188 (34%)	138,759 (27%)	182,786 (29%)
MARRIED	1,193,629 (55%)	1,093,846 (49%)	216,202 (43%)	158,236 (34%)	646,932 (57%)	574,501 (50%)	330,495 (64%)	361,109 (58%)
DIVORCED	57,303 (3%)	111,165 (5%)	17,859 (4%)	27,606 (6%)	28,322 (3%)	55,879 (5%)	11,122 (2%)	27,680 (4%)
SEPARATED	39,343 (2%)	53,473 (2%)	17,326 (3%)	19,831 (4%)	16,342 (1%)	23,079 (2%)	5,675 (1%)	10,563 (2%)
WIDOWED	184,250 (8%)	184,085 (8%)	49,901 (10%)	40,997 (9%)	100,792 (9%)	102,115 (9%)	33,557 (6%)	40,973 (7%)
TOTAL	2,154,803 (100%)	2,241,174 (100%)	498,357 (100%)	467,301 (100%)	1,136,838 (100%)	1,150,762 (100%)	519,608 (100%)	623,111 (100%)

*In 1970, marital status was taken for persons aged 14 and over. In 1980, marital status was taken for persons aged 15 and over.

**The Outer Suburb towns of Boxborough, Hanson, Kingston, and Wrentham were not included for 1970. Information for these towns was not available.

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1970 - 1980



The Inner Suburbs

The inner suburbs showed the same pattern of change in marital status as the City of Boston. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of single individuals increased by 15% and the number of married individuals decreased by 11%. Divorced individuals grew from 3% of the population 14 years and over in 1970 to 5% of the population 15 years and over in 1980, showing a 97% increase in divorced individuals between 1970 and 1980. The separated population remained fairly stable as a percentage of the total population. However, the actual numbers of persons separated represent a 41% increase. Widowed individuals remained the same proportionately.

The Outer Suburbs

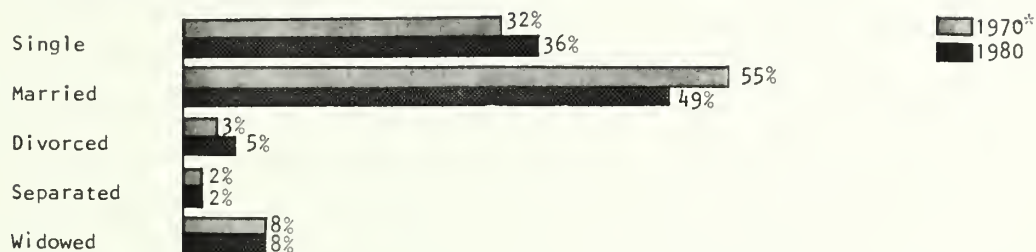
The outer suburbs showed a different pattern. Single individuals increased by 32% between 1970 and 1980. Married individuals also increased by 9%. The outer suburbs was the only area which showed an increase in actual numbers of married individuals. However, the percentage of married individuals of the total population 15 years and over decreased during these 10 years. The reason for this proportional decline is the result of the substantial increase of single and divorced persons. The increase in these populations causes a decrease in the proportion of married individuals even though the number of married individuals increased. The divorced population in the outer suburbs showed a 149% increase. Separated individuals remained proportionately stable but their actual numbers represent an 86% increase. The number and proportion of widowed individuals increased.

The outer suburbs was the only subregion which showed any total population growth between 1970 and 1980. Many of the changes in marital status can be explained by the fact that there were more people who had moved into this area between 1970 and 1980.

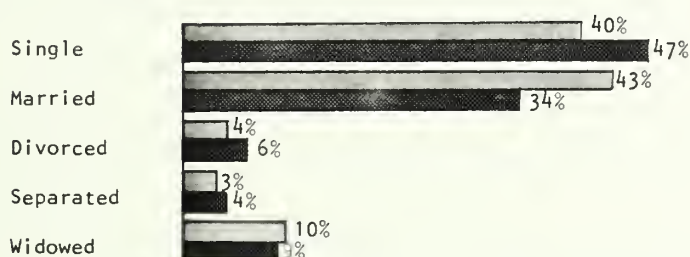
CHART B

MARITAL STATUS AS A PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA, 1970 - 1980

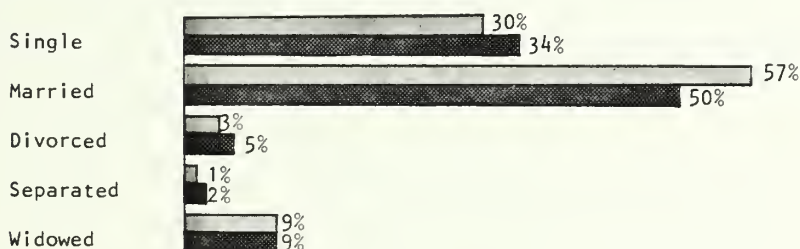
THE GREATER BOSTON AREA**



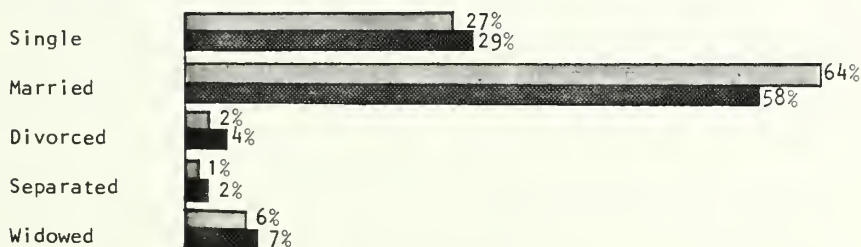
CITY OF BOSTON



INNER SUBURBS



OUTER SUBURBS**



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
PERCENT

*In 1970, marital status was taken for persons aged 14 years and over. In 1980, marital status was taken for persons aged 15 years and over.

**The Outer Suburb towns of Boxborough, Hanson, Kingston, and Wrentham are not included for 1970. Information for these towns was not available.

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1970 - 1980.

V. RACIAL COMPOSITION

Data collection on race has changed over the years. Unfortunately, race data for the 1960, 1970 and 1980 U.S. Censuses are not exactly comparable. In the 1960 U.S. Census racial categories were limited to white, non-white, and other races. In 1970 and 1980 there were additional racial group categories, and therefore, more detail on the racial composition of individuals.

The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau for the 1980 U.S. Census, reflects self-identification by the respondents. It does not denote any clearcut scientific definition or biological stock, but instead represents self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

For these reasons, comparisons on race for 1960, 1970, and 1980 will be restricted to the use of the categories of white, black, and other races. Comparisons between 1970 and 1980 are more detailed because of broadened racial categories.

During the past two decades the proportion of blacks and other minority groups increased throughout the Greater Boston Area. In 1980, seventy-nine percent (79%) of the black population in the Greater Boston Area lived in Boston while the remaining 21% lived in the other 91 cities and towns of the Greater Boston Area. Between 1960 and 1980 there has been only a slight movement of blacks away from the city and into the suburbs.

The most dramatic change in racial composition of the Greater Boston Area was in the increase in population of other racial groups. Other racial groups increased in all three subregions of the area -- the City of Boston, the inner suburbs and the outer suburbs.

The actual numbers and percentages of the different racial groups for the Greater Boston Area are found in Table 4.

TABLE 4: TOTAL PERSONS BY RACE IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA, 1960 - 1980

RACE	GREATER BOSTON AREA			BOSTON			INNER SUBURBS			OUTER SUBURBS		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
WHITE	2,600,321 (97%)	2,746,585 (95%)	2,520,828 (91%)	628,704 (90%)	524,709 (82%)	393,937 (70%)	1,396,727 (99%)	1,461,487 (98%)	1,341,113 (96%)	574,890 (99%)	760,389 (99%)	785,778 (98%)
BLACK	78,358 (3%)	128,158 (4%)	160,434 (6%)	63,165 (9%)	104,707 (16%)	126,229 (22%)	12,453 (1%)	18,075 (1%)	26,282 (2%)	2,740 (1%)	5,376 (1%)	7,923 (1%)
OTHER	9,404 —	24,358 (1%)	82,095 (3%)	5,328 (1%)	11,655 (2%)	42,828 (8%)	3,295 —	9,839 (1%)	29,698 (2%)	781 —	2,864 —	9,569 (1%)
TOTAL PERSONS	2,688,083 (100%)	2,899,101 (100%)	2,763,357 (100%)	697,197 (100%)	641,071 (100%)	562,994 (100%)	1,412,475 (100%)	1,489,401 (100%)	1,397,093 (100%)	578,411 (100%)	768,629 (100%)	803,270 (100%)

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1960 - 1980.

The City of Boston

Boston is the racial "melting pot" of the Greater Boston Area. This city increased its proportion of blacks and other non-white racial groups over the past 20 years more than any other single community or subregion in the Greater Boston Area.

Between 1960 and 1980 the white population in Boston decreased by 37%, declining from 628,704 to 393,937. Meanwhile, the black population doubled, increasing from 63,165 to 126,229. Table 4 shows that the overwhelming majority of blacks in the Greater Boston Area reside in the City of Boston. Although the total black population in all three subregions increased during the past 20 years, the movement of blacks out of Boston and into the suburbs is slight; Boston continues to remain the home for this racial group.

The most dramatic change in Boston's racial makeup in the past 20 years has been in the "other races" category. This population increased four-fold between 1970 and 1980. Table 5 shows this population climbing from 11,655 to 42,828.

TABLE 5: PERSONS OF OTHER RACES IN BOSTON, 1970 - 1980

RACE	BOSTON	
	1970	1980
CHINESE	7,007 (60%)	11,415 (27%)
AMERICAN INDIAN	1,047 (9%)	1,245 (3%)
JAPANESE	645 (6%)	753 (2%)
FILIPINO	566 (5%)	569 (1%)
*VIETNAMESE	—	987 (2%)
*ASIAN INDIAN	—	979 (2%)
*KOREAN	—	307 (1%)
OTHER	2,390 (20%)	26,573 (62%)
TOTAL	11,655 (100%)	42,828 (100%)

*In 1970, these categories were included under "other."

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing,
1970 - 1980.

Looking at Table 5, in 1970, 21% of the population was not racially categorized. In 1980, this uncategorized population accounted for 62% of the "other races" population. The 26,573 persons who fell under this category comprised 5% of Boston's total population. Some of the racial groups that are included in this category are Cuban and Haitian.

The Inner Suburbs

Between 1960 and 1980 the white population in the inner suburbs decreased by 4% while the population of blacks doubled and the population of other minority groups increased by nine-fold. Although the numbers of blacks and other minority groups increased, these racial groups continued to represent no more than 2% of the total population of the 37 cities and towns in this subregion.

In 1960, Cambridge was the only inner suburb community where blacks comprised 5% or more of the population. In 1960, 6% of Cambridge's population was black. In 1980 Cambridge continued to remain the sole community in this subregion to have greater than a 5% population of blacks. By 1980, the black population in Cambridge had increased to 11% (1960: 5,671, 1980: 10,418).

The cities and towns in the inner suburbs which had a black population in 1980 greater than 1,000 persons were Brookline, Cambridge, Lynn, Medford, Newton and Somerville.



The Outer Suburbs

All racial groups in the outer suburbs increased during the decades of the 1960's and 1970's. The geographic size of the outer suburbs, however, dispersed any concentrated effect that these increases might have had on the entire subregion.

The increase of the white population in the outer suburbs was concurrent with the loss in the white population residing in Boston and the inner suburbs. Movement of whites from the city and the inner suburbs to the more residential and less developed communities of the outer suburbs seems evident. The white population residing in the outer suburbs increased by 37% between 1960 and 1980.

The population of blacks and other minority groups increased in the area. However, blacks and other races continued to represent no more than 1% of the total population in the 54 cities and towns of the outer suburbs. In 1960, there were only two towns which had a 5% or greater proportion of blacks: Hanson (265 persons, 6%), and Norfolk (165 persons, 5%). In 1980 Norfolk was the only community to have greater than a 5% proportion of blacks. The black population in Norfolk increased to 6% (359 persons).

Only one town in the outer suburbs, Framingham, had more than 1,000 black persons.

VI. SPANISH ORIGIN

Spanish origin is a self-identified response on the census questionnaire which determines whether or not an individual is of Spanish origin or descent, apart from their race. Spanish origin describes one's heritage or background and is seen as an ethnic description. It is not a race category and a person from any racial group may, therefore, consider themselves of Spanish origin.

The census definition of Spanish origin has changed in meaning and context over the past 20 years. As a result, it is not useful to compare Spanish origin data between censuses. However, an examination of the 1980 Spanish origin population will give some information about this population.

Table 6 shows the breakdown of the various groups within the Spanish origin category for the Greater Boston Area, the City of Boston, the inner suburbs, and the outer suburbs in 1980.

TABLE 6: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA, 1980

SPANISH ORIGIN	GREATER BOSTON AREA	BOSTON	INNER SUBURBS	OUTER SUBURBS
PUERTO RICAN	29,495 (44%)	19,379 (54%)	7,882 (34%)	2,234 (31%)
CUBAN	4,734 (7%)	2,505 (7%)	1,692 (7%)	537 (7%)
MEXICAN	3,898 (6%)	1,301 (3%)	1,905 (8%)	692 (10%)
OTHER SPANISH	28,290 (43%)	12,883 (36%)	11,702 (51%)	3,705 (52%)
TOTAL SPANISH ORIGIN PERSONS	66,417 (100%)	36,068 (100%)	23,181 (100%)	7,168 (100%)

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1980.

In the Greater Boston Area 2% of the total population considered itself of Spanish origin in 1980. Almost half of this group said they were Puerto Ricans (29,495).

Boston was the only subregion as well as single community which had a substantial proportion of individuals of Spanish origin. Although other communities in the Greater Boston Area had over 1,000 individuals of Spanish origin persons residing in their community, there was no one city or town which had greater than a 3.5% proportion of Spanish origin persons.

The City of Boston

The greatest number of Spanish origin persons in the Greater Boston Area reside in the City of Boston. In Boston, 6% of the total population declared itself to be of Spanish origin in 1980. Most noticeable here is the high proportion of Puerto Ricans in this group. Fifty-four percent (54%) of the Spanish origin population, or 3% of Boston's total population, were Puerto Rican. The Spanish origin population of Boston reside mainly in the neighborhoods of Brighton, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.

The Inner Suburbs

Two percent (2%) of the population of the inner suburbs considered itself of Spanish origin. There were seven cities and towns in this subregion whose Spanish origin populations totaled over 1,000 persons. These were Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Lynn, Newton, Somerville, and Waltham.

The Outer Suburbs

One percent (1%) of the population of the outer suburbs considered itself of Spanish origin. The town of Framingham was the only community in this subregion which had a Spanish origin population of over 1,000 persons.

For more details on the Spanish origin population see Hispanics in the Boston SMSA, United Community Planning Corporation, Boston, MA, July 1983.

VII. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

A household consists of one or more persons living together in a housing unit. The occupants of a household do not necessarily need to be related to one another, but can include any lodgers, boarders, foster children, and resident employees who share the same living quarters.

Households consist of either family households or non-family households. Table 7 on page 25 shows the changes in the total number of households and the types of households in the Greater Boston Area, the City of Boston, and the inner and outer suburbs from 1970 to 1980. Because of the category differences, data on household types in 1960 could not be compared to later data.

Family Households

Family households are households which include a family. In addition to the family members, this type of household may also include non-relatives living with the family. (A non-relative is a household member, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.)

Family households can be broken down into three types: married-couple families, female-headed families, and male-headed families. Married-couple families consist of a husband and wife, with or without children, living together as a household.

Female-headed and male-headed families are those households where the other spouse is not present. The other members of the family may consist of children and/or other individuals related to the head of the family. These families may also include non-relatives living with the family.

The number of households increased by 10% between 1970 and 1980 in the Greater Boston Area. This increase was due to the growth in households in the suburbs. The total number of households in Boston remained stable between 1970 and 1980. During the same time period, the number of households in the inner suburbs increased by 9% while households in the outer suburbs increased by 24%.

The number of married-couple families decreased by 9% between 1970 and 1980. Both the City of Boston and the inner suburbs decreased in this type of family while the outer suburbs increased in their number of married-couple families.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA, 1970 - 1980

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	GREATER BOSTON AREA			BOSTON			INNER SUBURBS			OUTER SUBURBS		
	1970	% CHANGE '70-'80	1980	1970	% CHANGE '70-'80	1980	1970	% CHANGE '70-'80	1980	1970	% CHANGE '70-'80	1980
HOUSEHOLDS												
Married-Couple Families	897,622	+10%	990,660	217,618	—	218,457	469,836	+ 9%	511,459	210,168	+24%	260,744
Female-Headed Families	575,210	- 9%	525,596	102,147	-28%	73,333	312,705	+11%	277,006	160,358	+ 9%	175,257
Male-Headed Families	90,761	+28%	116,062	31,913	+11%	35,408	44,998	+27%	57,081	13,850	+70%	23,573
	22,810	+20%	27,370	6,903	+11%	7,633	12,155	+13%	13,710	3,749	+61%	6,027
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	208,841	+54%	321,632	76,652	+33%	102,083	99,978	+64%	163,662	32,211	+74%	55,887

*The Outer Suburb towns of Boxborough, Hanson, Kingston, and Wrentham are not included for 1970. Information for these towns was not available.
Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1970 - 1980.

The decrease in married-couple families in Boston and the inner suburbs parallels the decrease in the number of married individuals in these two subregions. The outer suburbs experienced an increase in married individuals, thus explaining the increase in married-couple families for this subregion. The migration of families and their children from Boston and the inner suburbs to the outer suburbs may account for some of these increases.

The increase in the number of divorced persons in the Greater Boston Area accounts for some of the family household changes experienced in the three subregions. In all three subregions both female-headed and male-headed families increased dramatically. The subregion with the greatest increase in the number of households and the number of divorces, the outer suburbs, experienced the greatest change in family household composition.

The City of Boston

The City of Boston had a large decrease of 28% of married-couple families between 1970 and 1980. This is consistent with the 27% decrease which Boston experienced in persons who were married between 1970 and 1980.

While married-couple families decreased, both female-headed and male-headed families increased by 11% each. The increase in the number of divorced persons may partially account for these increases.

The Inner Suburbs

Married-couple families in this subregion decreased by 11% between 1970 and 1980. Again, this is consistent with the 11% decrease in married couples which this subregion experienced over the same time period.

Female-headed and male-headed families in this subregion grew greatly during the 10-year span between 1970 and 1980. The inner suburbs experienced a 27% increase in female-headed families along with a 13% increase in male-headed families.

The Outer Suburbs

The outer suburbs was the only subregion to experience a gain in married-couple families. This type of household grew by 9% during the decade of the 1970's. This seems consistent with the fact that this was the only area which had an increase in total population and in married individuals between 1970 and 1980.

However, the outer suburbs also had a substantial increase in both female-headed and male-headed families. Female-headed families increased in this area by 70% between 1970 and 1980. Male-headed families increased by 61%. The increase in the number of divorced persons and the migration of white, single-parent households to the outer suburbs may account for some of these changes.

Non-Family Households

A non-family household consists of a person living alone or one where the head of the household lives with persons not related to him/her.

Non-family households increased by 54% in the Greater Boston Area between 1970 and 1980. In each of the subregions of the Greater Boston Area single adults accounted for over 25% of the total population. Many of these singles lived alone or with other individuals not related to them. In addition, divorced individuals leaving a married family situation may end up in non-family households by living alone or with other non-related individuals.

In examining the family and non-family households in each of the subregions in the Greater Boston Area, a pattern emerges. The City of Boston has the highest percentage of non-family households. In 1980, Boston's non-family households made up 47% of the total households in this city. In the inner suburbs, 32% of the total households were non-family households. The outer suburbs had the lowest proportion of non-family households at 21%. Families make up a greater proportion of households the farther one gets from the City of Boston.

The City of Boston

Boston's non-family households increased by 33% between 1970 and 1980 (1970: 76,652; 1980: 102,083). This type of household accounted for almost half (47%) of all the 218,457 households in Boston in 1980.

The Inner Suburbs

In the inner suburbs the non-family households increased by 64% between 1970 and 1980 (1970: 99,978; 1980: 163,662). This type of household made up almost one-third (32%) of all the 511,459 households in the inner suburbs in 1980.



The Outer Suburbs

The outer suburbs experienced a 74% increase in non-family households over the same ten-year time span (1970: 32,211; 1980: 55,887). Almost one-quarter (21%) of all of the 260,744 households in the outer suburbs in 1980 were non-family households.

VIII. HOUSING STOCK

Housing stock is the number of individual housing units in a particular area. A housing unit is a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, single room or group of rooms, houseboat or recreational vehicle which is occupied or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter.

Changes in housing stock in an area come about either through the renewal or conversion of already-existing housing units or through the construction of new housing. Chart C, on page 30, shows housing stock changes for the Greater Boston Area, the City of Boston, and the inner and outer suburbs.

Every city and town of the Greater Boston Area, except for Lynn and Chelsea which both experienced major fires in the past, increased their housing stock. Between 1960 and 1980 housing units increased in number by 28% from 818,283* in 1960 to 1,043,715 in 1980. A number of changes that have occurred over the past 20 years have contributed to this growth in housing. Population, however, in the Greater Boston Area only increased by 3%.

Some of the changes which have increased the demand for housing units include: an increase in the number of single persons, more individuals living alone, and a shrinkage in household size. Between 1960 and 1980, household size -- the number of people living in one housing unit -- decreased from 3.23* persons per housing unit to 2.69 persons per housing unit. This shrinkage in household size was due mainly to the rise in the number of people living alone. As a result, all three subregions of the Greater Boston Area shared the need for more housing units.

Another factor contributing to the growth in the number of housing units, especially in the outer suburbs, has been the migration of families to the suburbs. With this migration came the need for more housing units. To meet this demand there was an increase in the number of apartment rentals, condominium units, and single family dwellings in many communities.

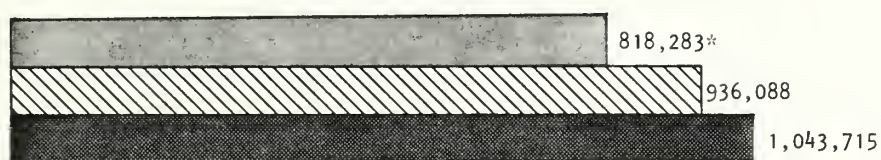
Between 1960 and 1970 housing stock in the Greater Boston Area increased by 14%.* Housing stock then increased by 11% between 1970 and 1980.

* In 1960, the outer suburb towns of Abington, Bellingham, Boxborough, Boxford, Carlisle, Foxborough, Franklin, Hanson, Holliston, Kingston, Medway, Stoughton, and Wrentham were not included. Information for these towns was not available.

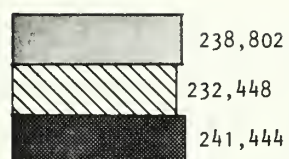
CHART C

HOUSING UNITS, 1960 - 1980
IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA

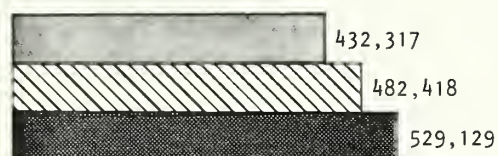
THE GREATER BOSTON AREA



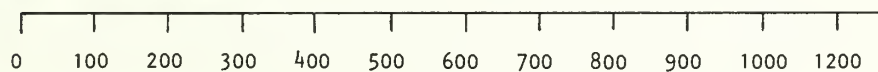
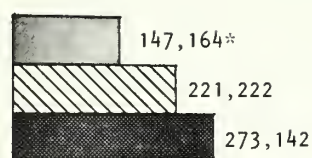
BOSTON



INNER SUBURBS



OUTER SUBURBS



NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS

*In 1960, the Outer Suburb towns of Abington, Bellingham, Boxborough, Boxford, Carlisle, Foxborough, Franklin, Hanson, Holliston, Kingston, Medway, Stoughton, and Wrentham were not included. Information for these towns was not available.

Source: U.S. Census of the Population and Housing, 1960 - 1980.

The City of Boston

Changes in housing stock for the City of Boston between 1960 and 1980 were not steady. Housing units in Boston increased by 1% between 1960 and 1980. The growth in housing units in Boston over this 20-year period declined slightly between 1960 and 1970 by 3%, then rebounded between 1970 and 1980 by 4%. This growth was due mainly to the trends of renewal and conversion of already-existing housing units to condominiums.

Although the housing stock in Boston increased by only 1% between 1960 and 1980, this happened while the city's population decreased by 19%. The increase in individuals living alone accounts for much of this.

The Inner Suburbs

The inner suburbs grew in housing stock throughout the decades of the 1960's and the 1970's. Between 1960 and 1980 the number of housing units in this subregion increased by 22%. At the same time this area's population decreased by 1%.

The housing stock growth for this subregion increased during the decades of the 1960's and the 1970's. Between 1960 and 1970 housing stock in the inner suburbs increased by 12%. The following decade of the 1970's experienced a 10% increase in the number of housing units.

The Outer Suburbs

Housing stock in this subregion expanded throughout the two decades. Between 1960 and 1980 the number of housing units increased by 86%. However, population increase between 1960 and 1980 amounted to only 39%.

Most of the increase in housing stock for this subregion came between 1960 and 1970. There was a 50% increase in the number of housing units in this decade. Between 1970 and 1980 housing stock here increased by an additional 23%.

IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

National population figures for 1970 and 1980 show that the sun belt areas of the South and West continued to increase in population while the more industrial areas of the North and Northeast continued to show population decreases. In the Greater Boston Area almost half of the cities and towns experienced a population loss. Most population loss was found in the City of Boston and in those cities and towns included in the inner suburbs, while many of the outer suburb cities and towns experienced a population increase.

Of greater concern for human services is the way in which the population of the Greater Boston Area is distributed by age. For the past 20 years there has been a steady decline in the number of children under 15. Individuals 15 to 34 years old, however, gained tremendously in numbers between 1960 and 1980.. These individuals are potentially of marriage and childbearing age. In the near future the Greater Boston Area could experience a "mini baby boom" because of the numbers of individuals in this age group.

While the "dependent" population under 15 years decreased between 1970 and 1980, the "dependent" population 65 years and over increased rapidly. Advances in the health field have helped to expand the life span of the elderly population, individuals 65 years and over, so that this population group continued to increase in numbers. This increase in the elderly population would seem to call for a major shift in human service resource allocations in the years ahead.

Another pattern arising in the Greater Boston Area is a shift of population away from the City of Boston and the inner suburbs and into the outer suburbs. Every population group in the City of Boston, except the age groups which contained the baby boom population -- individuals 15 to 34 years of age, decreased in number between 1960 and 1980. In the inner suburbs, children and individuals 35 to 54 years old decreased in number. In contrast, the outer suburbs gained population in all age groups, except for children under the age of five.

Families and individuals, both young and old, are moving and residing in the outer suburbs. The population gain in the outer suburbs will put a demand on human services in this area to provide family-oriented and elderly services. The inner suburbs will also need more family-oriented services because of the increase experienced here in younger adults age 15 to 34 and in the elderly population.

An examination of the marital status of individuals in the Greater Boston Area shows that the single population increased in all three subregions. Part of this increase is explained by the fact that there are fewer people getting married. Although there were more individuals of marriage age in 1980 than in 1970, fewer of those individuals in 1980 were married.

The divorce rate in the Greater Boston Area had almost doubled between 1970 and 1980. In 1970, 3% of the population 14 years and over in the Greater Boston Area was divorced; in 1980, 5% of the population 15 years and over was divorced (1970: 57,303; 1980: 111,165). The number of divorced individuals increased in all three subregions. In conjunction with the increase in the divorced population, there was also an increase in the number of one-parent households.

The City of Boston remains the home for the majority of many cultural and racial groups. The majority of blacks in the Greater Boston Area reside in Boston. In 1980, 22% of Boston's population was black. In fact, more than 50% of all the black elderly in the state of Massachusetts lived in Boston in 1980.

The move of blacks out of the city and into the suburbs has been slight over the past 20 years, with blacks and other races continuing to represent only 1% or 2% of the total population in both the inner and outer suburbs.

Most of the population that moved out of the city were white. Boston's black population increased as did the population of other races. Human service agencies may experience whole neighborhoods consisting of one ethnic or racial group.

The Spanish origin population also resides mainly within the City of Boston. Persons who considered themselves of Spanish origin represented 6% of Boston's population in 1980. Fifty-four percent (54%) of this group, or 3% of Boston's population were Puerto Rican. There were only seven cities and towns in the inner suburbs and only one town in the outer suburbs whose Spanish origin population totaled over 1,000 persons. Most of the Spanish origin persons in the suburbs fell under the category of "other Spanish".

Despite population loss throughout the Greater Boston Area during the past two decades of the 1960s and 1970s, the number of households and housing units increased.

National demographic and population forecasters predict that the increase in households will probably continue. The Greater Boston Area can expect a similar trend. One reason for this increase in households is the fact that household size, the number of individuals in a household, has decreased. Households are smaller in number because of low birth rates, increased divorce rates, and the trend toward non-family households or the trend away from the extended family.

The increase in households has occurred among young singles, one-parent families, and the elderly. And, as households become smaller, the "support system" of family members decreases, with households potentially becoming more dependent on service organizations. For single-parent families, this may result in increased demands for child care, recreational and family services. And the elderly population may require an expansion of home-oriented services such as home health care homemaker services, transportation services, and food services.

An examination of the changes in population and household characteristics allows us to see the needs of the population today and gives us an idea of what the population will look like in the near future. With the baby boom population getting older, the elderly living longer, and single-parent households increasing in number, adjusting human service resources to community needs will continue to be a concern.

